

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN

VOLUME XXXI NO. 223

SEYMORE, INDIANA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1912.

PRICE TWO CENTS

LABORING MAN IS PRINCE OF TRADES

Pronounced As Such by Dr. D. L. Thomas in Sermon Sunday Evening on the Industrial Conflict.

FAVORS GOOD ORGANIZATIONS

Declared That Education and Rum Traffic Were Important Factors in Solving The Great Question.

Education and the abolishment of the rum traffic are two important factors of the solution of the present day industrial conflict, according to Dr. D. L. Thomas, pastor of the First M. E. church, in a strong address upon the labor question Sunday evening. He heartily endorsed legitimate organizations in the labor world as he regarded them a benefit to the members, to the community and to the nation at large for through them the members could be assisted and protected and every man could be accorded justice.

The text of the sermon was "The Laborer is Worthy of his Hire," taken from the seventh verse of the tenth chapter of Luke. He stated that the problem had received attention for centuries and that more than a lifetime was required to solve it rightly. He said that he had had considerable experience with the problem himself, for as a boy he worked on the farm, later was employed as a trackman on a railroad, worked his way through college as a painter and that seventeen years of his ministry had been spent in church building. The speaker declared that the laboring man was the prince of his trade, and that any honest, clean toil was honorable.

Labor organizations should not permit one or two men to dictate or do the thinking for the entire membership as often they do not carry out the wish of the majority. To illustrate this he related an experience while building a new church at Indianapolis just before he was assigned to the pastorate here. The congregation was not wealthy and as many of the men were unable to contribute cash for the new building they assisted in the actual work. Many of the members were tradesmen and belonged to organized associations, and in erecting the church the rules of the unions were observed, but any of the members were permitted to work on the building.

After the structure was fairly under way Dr. Thomas said he was approached one day by John J. McNamara, of the structural iron workers' union, and informed that the work must be done under the rules of the union. He said his union has selected the church upon which to make an attack, and when informed that open shop rules would be continued, Dr. Thomas declared that McNamara shook his fist and declared that "he would fix him." A short time later he was sent to the penitentiary, for dynamiting the Times building in Los Angeles.

The speaker said that members of organized labor should know how to read, write and cipher and also to think for themselves. The latter qualification was designated as most important for it is only when they

solve their own questions that the union will prove the most beneficial to the individual members, to the community and to the government. He said progress was being made in this direction as night schools have been established in connection with several labor organizations and the younger members are given an opportunity to prepare themselves along various educational lines so that they will be better equipped to hold more important positions.

If the laboring men would give more time to the study of the liquor question and less time to short hours the great conflict would be settled more quickly, according to the speaker. He said he was in favor of giving the men short times, but was opposed to them spending the time while not at work in carousing and riotous living. He declared that the best results will be obtained when the men are aroused to doing their duty and realize the necessity of fighting the rum traffic. When this is done the laboring men will make a stronger fight for clean government and will live and work according to that great law of mankind,—the golden rule.

SEVERAL GOOD FACTORY PROPOSITIONS IN FILE

Commercial Club to Investigate Them And Some Definite Action May Be Taken Soon.

The Seymour Commercial Club has a number of good factory propositions on file and expects to go after the best of them in a very short time. C. B. Davis, secretary of the Commercial Club, received another communication Saturday from an iron working concern which desires to change locations, and the letter states that the manager has had his eye on Seymour for sometime. He said that a number of other cities were being contemplated but that far Seymour offered the best railroad facilities.

He said that most of their output went to Indianapolis and Louisville and as Seymour was centrally located between these cities and had the very best railroad facilities, the company would like to locate its factory here. At the present time the factory is in a small northern Indiana town with only one railroad and the manager said that they were somewhat handicapped in making shipments. A number of other letters have also been received from various manufacturing concerns in the middle West and the Commercial Club will make a thorough investigation of some of these in a very short time and hopes to bring about the best results. Several of the propositions will be taken up with A. C. Moore, who has been employed by the Public Service Company, to assist the Commercial Club in investigating and locating factories here.

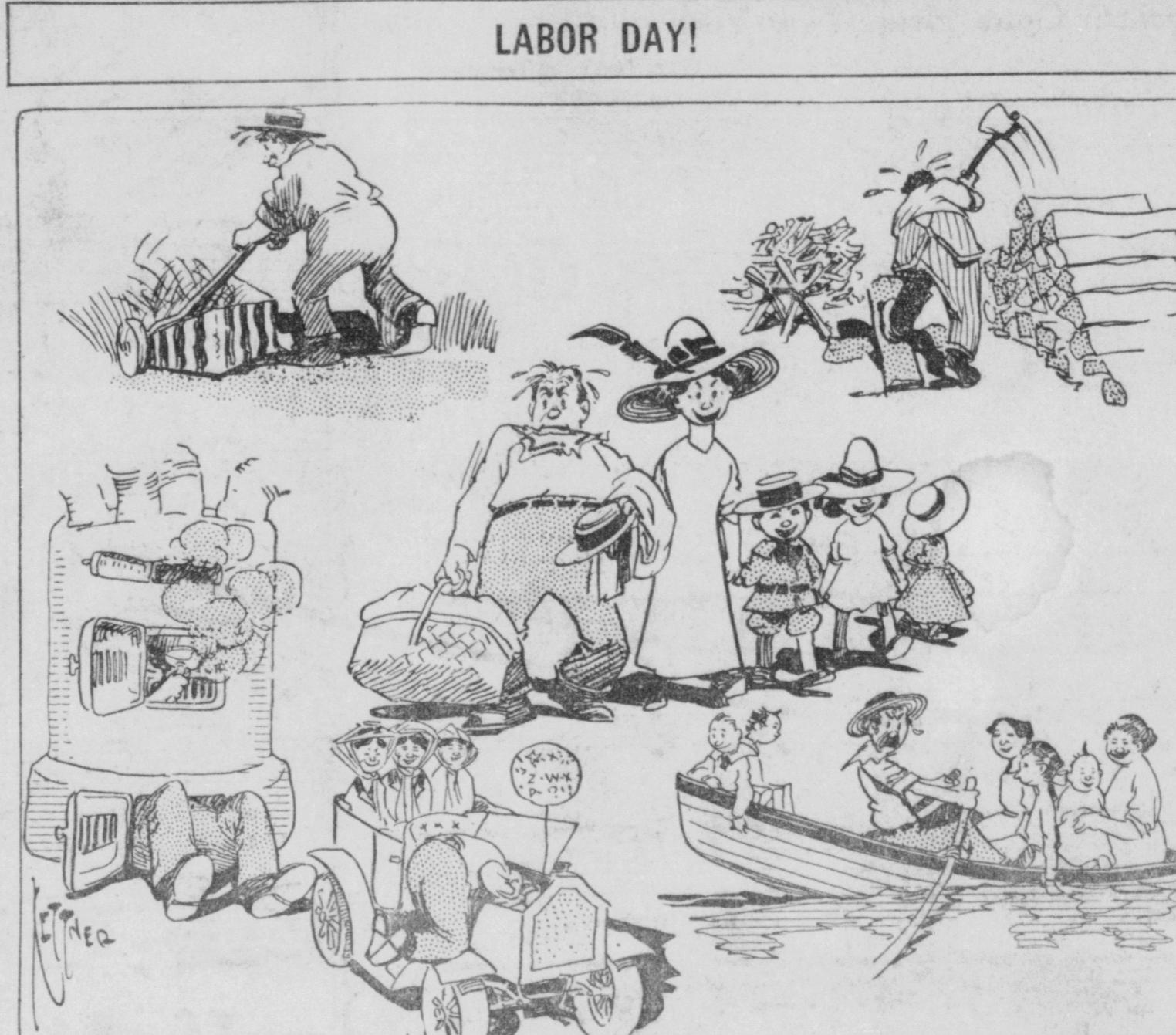
Large Beans.

J. B. Prothero, of West Laurel street, is exhibiting some extra large "yard beans" which he grew at his home. As the names implies the beans are almost a yard long. The ones brought to the Republican office measure 25 and 27 inches.

WATCH CLUB.

Come in and let us show you the club watch and tell you why we can sell you this watch for \$1.00 down \$1.00 a week without charging you the long installment man's price. T. M. Jackson. 21dtf

A son was born Sunday night, September 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Erbin Hoffmeier.



(Copyright)

INCREASED SALARIES FOR THE RURAL MAIL CARRIERS

Compensation for Additional Burdens Imposed by Parcels Post System.

The eight rural mail carriers out of the Seymour postoffice will receive increased salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,100 a year. The increased salary is for adequate compensation for the additional burdens to be imposed by the parcels post system effective January 1st.

Regarding the increase, a dispatch from Washington says:

Under authority conferred by the postoffice appropriation bill, Postmaster General Hitchcock today increased the salaries of rural letter carriers on standard routes from \$1,000 to \$1,100 a year, thus affecting 30,000 men, with proportionate increases to carriers on shorter routes. The order will become effective September 30.

This will mean an increased disbursement of \$4,000,000 a year. It is the second salary advance for rural carriers made in the last four years.

At the close of the last fiscal year on June 30, there were 42,031 rural mail carriers, the aggregate pay being \$40,655,740.

"The parcels post system on rural mail routes can be conducted practically with no extra expense to the Government, except the increased salary allowance to carriers," said Mr. Hitchcock. "In my judgment, this additional cost will be more than offset by an increased revenue, thus insuring the maintenance."

Mr. Hitchcock has directed, also that rural mail carriers, on the completion of 12 months' service, be granted 15 days' leave with pay. This will require an additional \$80,000 to pay sub-carriers.

WATCHES

\$1.00 down \$1.00 a week in the club at Jackson's. a27dtf

DREAMLAND

No. 1—"The Wreck of the Vega" The Right Way and The Wrong Way (Selig Topical Educational)

No. 2—"When She Was About Sixteen" (Edison Comedy)

No. 3—"The Lord and The Peasant" (Edison Drama)

A very interesting program, No. 2 taken from J. Whitecomb Riley's poem, "His Pa's Romance."

MAJESTIC

BONNER & BONNER
Singing—Talking—Dancing.

A "THE MILL BUYERS" (Victor)

B "A TRAITOR'S FATE" (Imp.)

C "HIS PARDNER'S SHARE" (Bison)

Prices, Lower Floor 10c. Balcony 5c.

Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

\$5.00 Gold Piece given away Friday.

Office over Lortz Drug Store.

LABOR DAY!

CELEBRATE LABOR DAY IN QUIET WAY

Majority of Seymour People Followed Usual Vocations—Banks and Postoffice Observe Holiday.

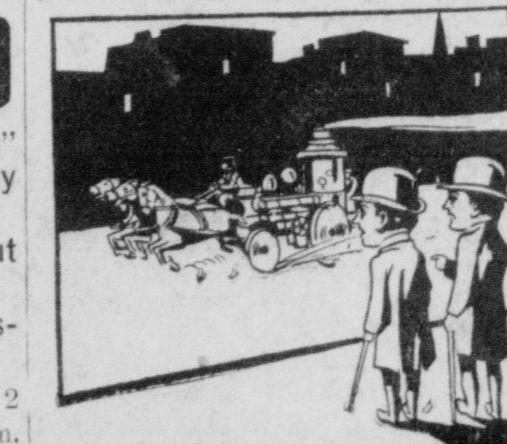
B. & O. S-W. ISSUED A NOTICE

Local Freights Were Annulled, But Most of Clerks Here Put in Extra Hours Making out Pay Roll.

Labor day was quietly observed in Seymour today. No demonstration of any kind was arranged by the various labor organizations and most of the factories and business houses remained open as usual.

Following the usual custom, the banks observed the holiday and were not open at any time during the day. The postoffice also observed holiday hours closing at 10 o'clock this morning and will be open only between 6 and 7 this evening. The city carriers made their usual morning delivery and were given a holiday the rest of the day. No mail was distributed by the rural routes and the postoffice clerks enjoyed part of the day in vacation.

The B. & O. S-W. posted a notice stating that Labor day would be observed wherever possible and all local freights with the exception of No. 72 on the Louisville division were annulled. This gave the agents over the line less work than usual as they had no local freight to handle. The employees of the freight house dispatched and received only perishable freight. However, at the division offices the clerks in the various departments worked as usual. In



You can rest assured that your property is insured in GOOD COMPANIES every time you hear the fire alarm, if WE place the insurance.

The insurance policy is just as good as the company behind it, no more, no less—if the company is strong and properly managed, you'll enjoy prompt settlement of your losses—otherwise, in all probability, not.

Our companies will stand investigation on any of these features.

FRED EVERBACK AGENCY CO.

Office over Lortz Drug Store.

Girls shoes too.

fact they worked over time as they are preparing the monthly pay lists for August. These records are made out the first of each month and it is important that they be completed as soon as possible. The clerks were compelled to work not only during the day time but have been putting in long hours during the night in order that there be no delay.

The day is marked by two Sunday School picnics, one given by the Christian church at the city park and the other by the German M. E. church at Schneck's Grove, west of the city. At both places there were good crowds and the picnickers seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. A number of amusements and games were arranged at the picnic of the Christian Sunday School and at both places big dinners were among the important features of the day.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING A RIDE IN A MELON CAR

Four Tramps Are Jailed by Detective Barkley and Are Each Given a Small Fine.

A B. & O. S-W. car loaded with Jackson county water melons proved attractive to four tramps Sunday and they decided that inside the car would be a ideal place to steal a ride. The train had not gone far, however when Detective Barkley noticed the seal on the door broken and upon examination found the men inside. They were taken to the city jail and this morning were each fined \$1 and costs.

The men were facing a more serious charge of breaking into the car, but each maintained that the seal was broken and the door standing open when they first saw the car. The melons looked fine and they could not resist the temptation of getting on the inside. The railroad detectives are keeping a close watch for car breakers for after the melons are walked upon they are bruised and damaged, and do not bring the highest prices.

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GOOD BOYS OR BAD BOYS

either will do. Neither are we particular about the size. We have the shoes to please the boy, also the father who pays the bill.

Rice & Hutchins shoe makers for the whole family. They own tanneries and eight large factories, they can make and market shoes cheaper by reason of their perfect organization.

Girls shoes too.

ROSS-SHOES

Gold Mine is Opposite Us.

TOWN DESTROYED BY A CLOUDBURST

West Virginia Village is Swept Away This Morning By Heavy Rain Storm.

SEVERAL LIVES ARE LOST

Damage to Panhandle Railroad Will Amount to More Than One-Half Million.

Wheeling, W. Va., September 2—Colliers, W. Va., a town of eight hundred people, was almost destroyed by a cloudburst early today. A score of lives were lost at Colliers and other nearby towns. Colliers is a division headquarters for the Panhandle Railroad Company and the railroad was so badly damaged it may be weeks before it can be running again.

The loss to the Panhandle Railroad Company will reach half a million dollars or more.

Fourteen miles of track, including half a dozen bridges and all the telegraph towers have been destroyed, and the roadbed washed away. The Steubenville and Burgettstown yards of the Panhandle were blocked with passenger trains today, as none has got through since last night at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Ad Thorley and her six-year-old daughter were drowned when their home in Harmon's creek valley was swept away, and the family of an Italian employed at the colliers mines, including father, mother and three children, are believed to have been drowned. Fifteen houses in Colliers were washed down the creek into the river. At Holliday's cave, four houses, a meat shop, barber shop and an auto garage were washed away.

At Cherry Valley, Pa., just over the West Virginia state line, the house of William Gillespie was carried away and father, mother and four children were drowned. Water came up to the ceilings of many of the houses. Residents were compelled to wade through water up to their necks to get to high ground and they were unable to save anything. At Avella, Pa., nearly every house was flooded.

Sunday School Reports.

	Att.	Col.
Baptist	181	4.65
Methodist	180	\$ 5.19
German M. E.	127	2.52
Christian	111	1.71
Nazarene	80	5.55
Presbyterian	69	1.98
Woodstock	60	2.25
Totals	808	\$23.85

Missionary Tea.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church will hold its quarterly tea at the parsonage Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. All members are urged to be present as it is the closing meeting of the year, also the time for the opening of the mine boxes.

Pythian Sisters.

All members of degree staff urged to be present tonight. Initiation.

Clara Massman, M. E. C.

Seymour Business College Phone 403.

Ship Your Goods by Interurban Freight or Express.

It's Quick and Sure

I. & L. Traction Co.

NICKELO

3 Reels in Best Music

Come tonight. This is certainly a cool house.

1st "FANTASCA, THE GYPSY" (Western Drama)

2nd "More Precious Than Gold" (Western Drama)

3rd "The Browns Have Visitors" (Essanay Comedy)



For every outing:
KODAK

Week-end trips to the country, visits to lake or seashore, all invite your Kodak. You have the fun of taking pictures and the pleasure of possessing a picture story all your own. It is easy to Kodak.

Let us show you.

Andrews Drug Co. The Rexall Store

Registered Pharmacists. Phone 633.

HOADLEY'S

Phone 26.

</

Ah! I Have Sighed to Rest Me

(Ah! Che la Morte Ognora)

Tenor in F, sung by

ENRICO CARUSO

Metropolitan Opera House, New York

From Verdi's "Il Trovatore" dolce.

1. Ah.....
2. Out.....

Andante sostenuto.
mf dolce e legato.

I have sigh'd to rest..... me
of the love I bear..... thee
Deep..... Yield.....

in the quiet grave..... sigh'd to rest me;
I my life for thee, wilt thou not think.....

But all in vain I crave..... o fare..... thee well, my Le - o -
Wilt thou not think of me,..... o think..... of me, my Le - o -

Published by MURRAY MUSIC CO., New York.
Used by permission.

No. 76.

no - ra, fare thee well!
no - ra, fare thee well!

col canto. a tempo.

1. Out of the love I bear..... thee, Yield I my life for thee, Ah! think of
2. Tho' I no more be - hold..... thee, Yet is thy name a spell, Yet is thy

me,..... ah! think of me my Le - o - no - ra, fare thee well!
name, Yet is thy name a spell...

Cheering my last lone hour, Le - o - no - ra, fare - well!

Ah! I Have Sighed to Rest Me. 2 pp-2d p.

No. 76.

ROLLA WELLS.

Named as Treasurer of Democratic National Committee.



1912 by American Press Association.

MRS. ROGERS DEAD

Widow of Oil Magnate Expires on Train Enroute Home.

New York, Aug. 31.—Mrs. H. H. Rogers, widow of Henry H. Rogers, late vice president of the Standard Oil company, died on a New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad train on her return from Bretton Woods, N. H., to her home in New York. Death was caused by heart trouble, to which she had been subject for ten years. Mrs. Rogers, who was about sixty years old, had spent her summers at Bretton Woods for the past three years.

Mrs. Rogers suffered an attack and appeared to realize that her condition was grave. She decided to return to her home in New York. Not long after the train started those who were attending Mrs. Rogers in the private car saw that the travelling was making the patient's condition worse. Heart stimulants were administered at intervals, but without avail.

Mrs. Rogers has no children. Her stepson, H. H. Rogers, Jr., was notified. Mrs. Rogers was a daughter of the late Henry Randel, a big diamond importer.

Kentucky Murderer Electrocuted.
Eddyville, Ky., Aug. 31.—Cal Miracle, known as one of the most cold-blooded murderers in Kentucky, was executed in the electric chair here. On Aug. 15, 1911, Miracle went to the home of Matthew Jones in Bell county, called Jones out and shot him to death. He then proceeded to the home of Dulcie Partin, a woman living near, and killed her.

New Law Nullified.
Washington, Aug. 31.—That the amendment to the pure food law which congress has just passed, designed to wipe out patent medicine fakes, will not accomplish its purpose and that it contains a joke which practically nullifies its intended effect, is the charge made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former head of the bureau of chemistry and pure food expert.

Easy Ink Eraser.
A blot on your paper may be easily removed by means of one of those little emery cardboard strips that are used for manicuring the nails. Just rub it lightly over the ink after blotting carefully, and it will remove every trace, yet leave the paper in good condition.

Mere Matter of Choice.
"Marie," asked the star of her maid, gazing perplexedly at her reflection in the mirror, "what was I about to do—step into the bathtub or up on the stage?" Marie shrugged her shoulders. "How can I tell? Mademoiselle is dressed for either."—Judge.

German Agriculture.
Agriculture supports nearly 19,000,000 of the inhabitants of the German empire.

Lucidity Demanded.
Anything like obscurity in thought is a fatal thing.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republican Want Ads. Get Results."

If you have Republican Advertising on your mind, you're right.

CONFIRMED TESTIMONY.

The Kind Republican Readers Cannot Doubt.

Doan's Kidney Pills have stood test.

The test of time—the hardest test of all.

Thousands gratefully testify.

To quick relief—to everlasting results.

Republican readers can no longer doubt the evidence.

It's convincing testimony—twice told and well confirmed.

Republican readers should profit by these experiences.

Mrs. J. L. Owens, 701 Brown St., W., Seymour, Ind., says: "I gave a statement for publication praising Doan's Kidney Pills after they cured me of kidney trouble and I am only too pleased to confirm it now. I had been suffering from a severe attack of lumbago for several days and also had violent headaches which showed that my kidneys were weak. Doan's Kidney Pills corrected these symptoms of kidney complaint and since then I have not had any recurrence of my trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Easy Ink Eraser.

A blot on your paper may be easily removed by means of one of those little emery cardboard strips that are used for manicuring the nails.

Just rub it lightly over the ink after blotting carefully, and it will remove every trace, yet leave the paper in good condition.

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DAVID S. BARRY.

Publicity Manager of Taft Campaign Is Hard at Work.



Photo by American Press Association.

What to Do When in Doubt.

"Dear me," sighed the June bride. "I wish I knew what to get for Harry's supper tonight!"

"Don't you?" asked Mrs. Longtimer.

"I've thought, and thought, and can't think of anything he'd like this hot weather."

"I'll tell you, then. When in doubt serve him cold boiled ham. That's what I always do."

Gossip in Olden Time.

"I hear," says Methuselah's niece, "that Tilzah, the daughter of Shammaeth, is to wed Billie, the son of Kooth."

"Yes," replied Asa, the daughter of Megogg.

"The idea! Why, he is young enough to be her great grandfather!"—Judge's Library.

Well, Here It Is.

Bill—A California farmer keeps his men working night and day in two shifts, during the busy season. He has powerful searchlights mounted on his plows.

Jill—I never knew before that there was such a thing as light farm work.

An Attitude Resented.

"That neighbor of yours up the road seems very contented."

"Yes," replied Farmer Cortosello.

"He's one of those selfish people that keeps on farmin' instead of listenin' to speeches that tell him to wait for some one to come along and uplift 'im."

Glorious.

"Now that you and George have separated, I suppose you intend to return to your parents?"

"Oh, mercy, no! I'm going to have enough alimony to enable me to inhabit Pullman cars and steamships nearly all the time."

Washington, Aug. 31.—To all postmasters at city postoffices of the first and second classes, numbering altogether about 2,500, Postmaster General Hitchcock has forwarded detailed instructions regarding the handling of Sunday mail under the law recently enacted by congress respecting the closing of postoffices on Sunday. These instructions will enable hotels, newspaper offices and newsdealers to obtain their mail tomorrow and subsequently. They also will make it possible for persons expecting mail of exceptional importance to obtain it in emergency cases on Sunday by making application to the postmaster.

Adequate provision will be made for the prompt delivery of all mail matter sent under special delivery stamps.

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When the blood becomes infected with any unhealthy humor the effect is shown by boils, pimples, and rashes or eruptions on the skin. Humors get into the blood usually because of an inactive condition of the eliminative members. Thus unhealthy matter is left in the system to sour and ferment and be absorbed into the circulation. Remove these humors and no skin trouble can exist, because its very source is then removed. Boils, rashes, pimples, etc. can never be cured through the application of external medicines, because such treatment can have no possible effect on the blood; the most to be obtained from such measures is temporary relief. S. S. S. CURES all skin afflictions because it purifies the blood. It goes down into the circulation and cleanses it of every particle of unhealthy matter. Then the blood exercises its normal function of supplying nourishment to the cuticle instead of irritating it with a fiery humor. If you have any skin trouble you could not do better

than purify your blood with S. S. S. It does not "patch up" it cures.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

EXCEPTION TO NEW SUNDAY MAIL LAWS

Rule Against Giving Out Mail Not Iron Clad.

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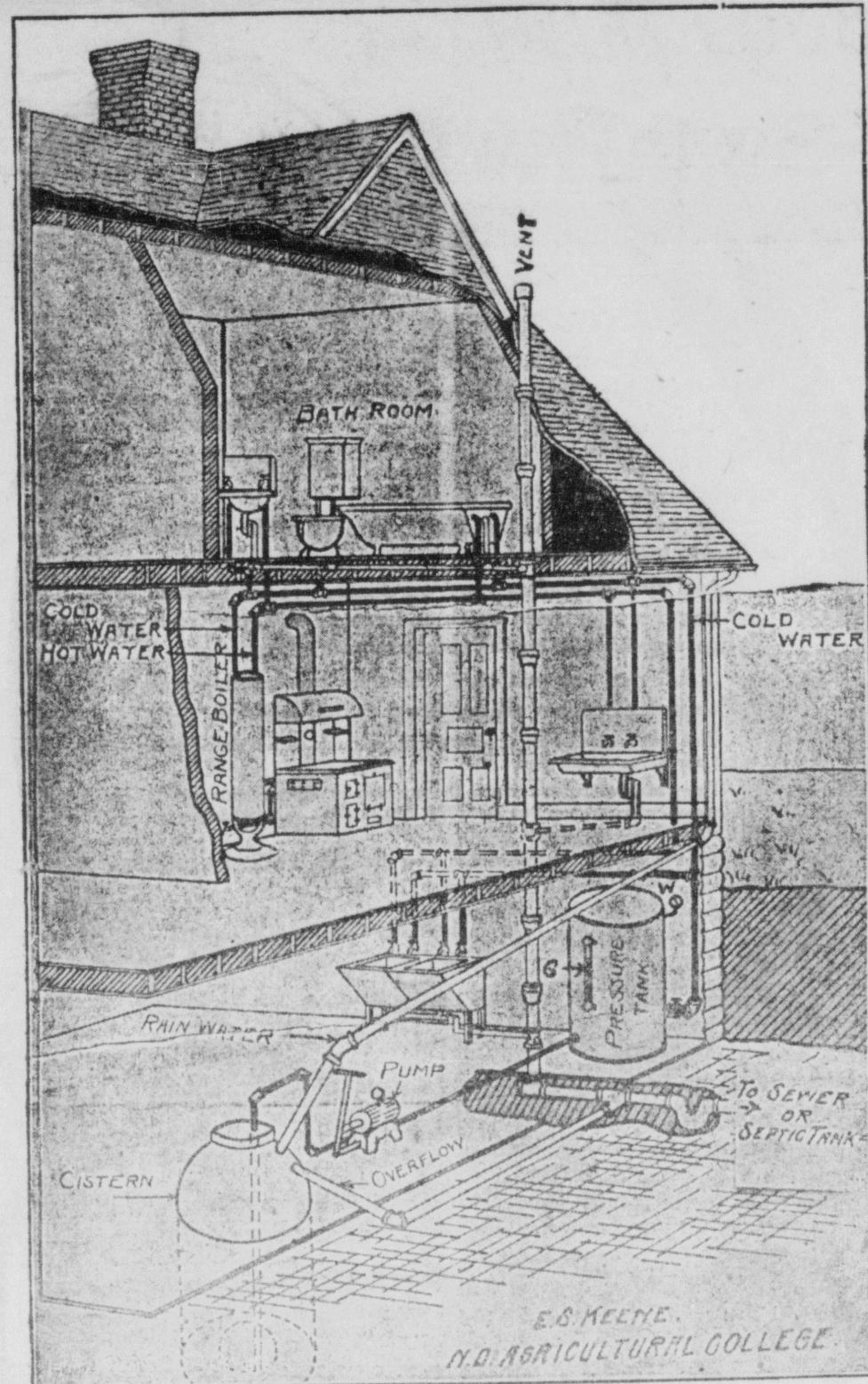
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PRESSURE TANK WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



A Diagram Showing How a Farm House May be Supplied With Water and Modern Conveniences.

(By E. S. KEENE, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

An adequate and well arranged water supply system contributes to the comfort and well being of the family to a greater measure than any other form of household convenience. Such a system not only lightens the burden of household drudgery, but adds immeasurably to the contentment of those who enjoy its service. When there is added to the convenience of such a plant that of a system of sewage disposal, the equipment of the suburban or country residence becomes as complete as can be obtained where city water supply and sewer service is available. That plants of this kind are in general use is a matter of common knowledge and that they are successful in service is attested by the number of companies engaged in their manufacture.

A water-supply plant for the average home need not be elaborate nor expensive in order to be convenient and efficient. The water may be taken from any suitable source of supply and the plant may be made to suit the available conditions no matter what they may be.

The water-supply plant shown in the drawing is that known as the pressure-tank system. It is simple in construction, not at all difficult to operate, and contains all of the essentials necessary to the demands of the average home. The picture includes the pipes and fixtures for stationary wash tubs in the basement, for bath room and kitchen sink, and also the waste pipes connecting with the house drain. These features are included to show the possibilities of a convenient and efficient system for the average isolated home.

The source of water supply in this case is a rain-water cistern sunk below the level of the basement floor, the top of which extends above the level of the floor. The water is pumped from the cistern by a common tank pump and forced into the pressure-tank, as is clearly shown in the drawing, where it furnishes the supply of water as desired. The tank, in this case, is an upright cylinder made perfectly tight and constructed to withstand the necessary pressure required to perform its service. It may be galvanized as a precaution against rust, but this is not absolutely necessary.

The pipe which conveys the water from the pump enters the tank near the bottom and as the water enters, the contained air is compressed into the decreasing space above its surface. The pressure developed by the compressed air furnishes the force by which the water is driven out of the tank and through the distributing pipes as the supply is demanded. This is a principle of physics known as Boyle's law. If the air in the tank, when empty of water, is compressed until it occupies one-half of its original volume, then the pressure will be twice the original pressure, which in this case will be about 15 pounds to the square inch. The higher the water rises in the tank, the greater will be the pressure developed. This may be as high as 125 pounds to the square inch, if occasion requires, but 40 pounds pressure is generally sufficient for all the requirements usually demanded in a house plant. These pressures are easily attained with a force pump such as shown in the drawing.

Fattening Poultry.

Keep the geese or other birds in a darkened room. Let in the artificial or natural light every now and then. The birds will imagine that it is just that many mornings and will be ready to eat each time. At least that is what several men in Europe believe, and they are following this method, and that successfully, in fattening poultry. In this way the fowls will eat six or seven times a day.

Fresh Eggs Incubate Best.

In experiments with an Italian cock and Italian and Wyandotte hens, eggs laid six days after mating were infertile. The fresher the eggs the more reliable were the results of incubation. The hatching quality was affected by the season.

Saying No.

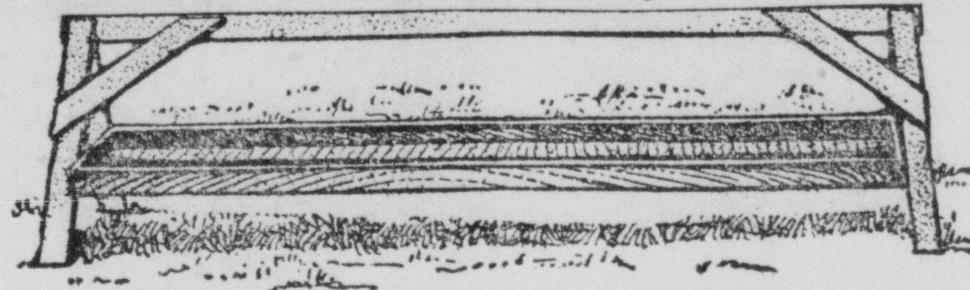
Never buy a thing simply to get rid of the agent. You, of course, get rid of him, but you also get rid of your money and a little of your power to say no in refusal of things you do not want.

Live Stock.

The localities where some sort of live stock may not be profitably maintained are few and far between.

A glass gauge G, on the side of the tank, is intended to show the height of the water in the tank at any time, and the pressure gauge W shows the pressure sustained by the water. The supply pipe rising from

FEEDER RACKS SAVE FODDER AND LABOR



Self-Feeder Racks Which Save Fodder and Considerable Labor.

Self-feeder racks for supplying roughage to sheep or cattle are not only the means of saving considerable labor, but, according to tests made at the Colorado experiment station, are the means of saving a great deal of hay. One lot of lambs at this station were fed whole hay in a self-feeder rack, and another lot whole hay in racks on the ground, such as are in common use in many sections of the country. The average gain of these two lots was practically the same, the lot feeding from the self-feeder averaging only one pound heavier than the other, says the American Agriculturist. Also, the grain consumed varied but little, being only nine pounds more for a 100-pound gain in the first lot than in the second. The great saving came in the cost of roughage.

The lot eating from the self-feeder consumed 601 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of gain, and those eating off the ground consumed 733 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of gain. This indicates a difference of practically 20 per cent. in favor of the

self-feeder racks. It makes a difference of 42 cents in the cost securing each 100 pounds of grain. These results were secured on alfalfa valued at \$5 per ton. With a higher price the difference would be correspondingly greater.

These self-feeding racks cost \$1 per running foot completed. They had the ordinary capacity of four lambs per running foot, two on each side, not so much space being required at a self-feeder as at an ordinary rack, since all the lambs will not eat at one time. As already stated, the saving in this one experiment amounted to 42 cents per 100 pounds of gain. This is equal to about 14 cents on each lamb. Counting four lambs per running foot, this would make a saving on one season's operations of 56 cents. In other words, the rack would pay for itself in two years. It is thought that when a type of self-feeder is developed for handling chopped hay better results may be secured from it than have hitherto been possible, by reducing the waste caused by wind.

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BATS OF VALUE TO THE FARMER

Besides Destroying Mosquitoes and Other Noxious Insects Guano Deposits Are Rich.

(By H. W. HENSHAW, Chief Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture.)

The bottom of the tank branches to supply each of the fixtures, to which the water is conducted. In the drawing the cold water pipes may be traced from the supply pipe, where it emerges from the tank, to the kitchen sink, to the washtrays in the basement, to each of the fixtures in the bath room and to the range boiler. The range boiler is connected with the meter in the kitchen range, which furnishes the supply of hot water to be stored in the range boiler. The hot water pipes may be traced from the range boiler to each of the fixtures named above, where they terminate in each case in a hot water tap.

The size of the pressure-tank is made to suit the requirements of the house, and, if so desired, may be furnished water for purposes outside the house. The method of pumping may be by hand, as that shown in the figure, by gasoline engine, or by any other form of power. For the average size of dwelling, however, a hand pump is well adapted to the requirements. The limit to which such a plant may be extended will be determined by the size of the tank and the means employed for pumping. It may also be made to serve the purpose of lawn sprinkling and fire protection or as a means of water storage.

In operation the air pressure in the tank furnishes the force which sends the water through the pipes to the various water taps. If for any reason the air is allowed to escape, the propelling force is destroyed. This may occur by reason of the absorption of the air by the water, due to the pressure to which it is subjected or to small air leaks that may develop in the seam of the tank and allow the air to escape. To overcome these difficulties, arrangement is made in the pump so that air or water may be forced into the tank at any time as occasion requires. In the more elaborate plants the process of pumping water and the regulation of the air pressure are made entirely automatic.

Such a plant as that shown in the drawing is relatively inexpensive, simple to operate and gives the house a supply of water that furnishes every necessary convenience. Modifications to such a plant may be made to suit any condition or size, location or source of water supply.

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SECURE FERTILE HATCHING EGGS

Time Required After Introduction of Male Into Breeding Pen Varies From Four to Seven Days.

The Maryland station recently made a test to determine the time required for eggs to become fertile after a male has been added to the breeding pen. Twenty single comb White Leghorns, housed without runs, were kept from the male birds for three months. A cockerel of the same variety was added, and on the fourth day following ten eggs were laid, seven of which were fertile.

In another test, using eighteen Rhode Island Red pullets and one White Plymouth Rock cockerel, four eggs were laid on the seventh day, and all were fertile, six laid on the eighth day, three being fertile. In another test, using pen of the same breeds, eight eggs were laid on the eighth day, all being fertile.

These tests, while not conclusive, seem to indicate that it is safe to save eggs for hatching from a pen of Leghorn hens after the male bird has been in four days. In the case of the larger or the general purpose fowl, the results show that possibly a longer period should be allowed to lapse; seven days being the time in this instance where the Rhode Island Reds are used. It is possible, however, that the crossing of the breeds may have something to do with the longer period.

CULTIVATE IN CELERY PATCH

Work Should Begin After Plants are Well Started in July—Keep Soil Out of Plant.

After the celery plants are well started in July, commence to cultivate. It is much better to give a shallow cultivation rather than deeper ones, as the roots of celery grow quite near the surface, and cultivating two inches deep will accomplish just as much as four inches, provided, of course, that the ground is cultivated often enough to keep a mulch of loose soil. When the plants have attained a height of about ten inches blanching may be started.

Usually the plants will be quite spreading, and they should be first gathered together, and held in place with one hand, while the soil is drawn to them with a hoe in the other hand. Care should be exercised that no soil gets into the heart of the plant. This is likely to cause the plant to rot.

Hilling should not be done when the ground is dry enough to crumble. If done when the soil is wet the plants are liable to rust. On a small scale celery may be blanched by putting boards 1 inch thick and 2 to 4 inches wide on each side of the row and filling the space around the plants with sand or soil.

Good Hog Pastures.

A good pasture for hogs is one which is tender and nutritive. Blue grass makes a good pasture during the spring and late fall. Rye and blue grass make a little winter pasture.

GREAT VALUE OF THE BORDEAUX MIXTURE



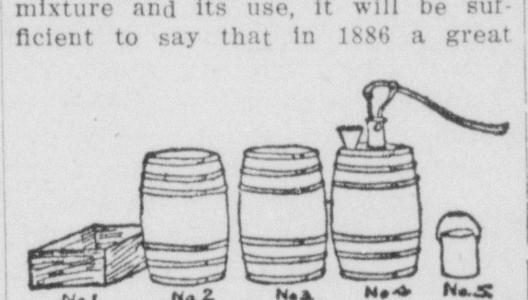
Cheap and convenient mixing platform for making Bordeaux mixture.

Farmers, gardeners and fruit growers can not fence out the many forms of insects and fungi which live upon their crops and which are as anxious for a harvest as is the grower. It is a fight between the grower and the pest and the latter has generally had the best of the battle. The farmer has not been properly equipped. He has often had invisible foes—foes which he did not understand, hence could not assail them and the general result has been that the insect or the fungus obtained an ample supply of nourishment and the grower has taken what was left, but, thanks to science, he need suffer in ignorance no longer.

Power in Knowledge.
A study of the investigations and experiments which have placed in the hands of the intelligent grower effective methods of warfare is as interesting as it is important; it reveals an educational movement which stands unparalleled in the effect it has had in broadening the horizon of the agriculturist. It has forced him to see that there is more in his business than following the rule-of-thumb process so long in vogue. It has emphasized the power of knowledge and it has demonstrated and is daily impressing the fact upon all who take the trouble to see, that it requires more brains than brawn to succeed in an occupation at which formerly even the most ignorant could be at least fairly successful. The ignorant are going to the wall, and the student—the "book farmer" if you please, is pushing them along and filling their places when they are gone.

Bordeaux Mixture Perfected.

For the purpose of answering briefly our many inquiries about Bordeaux mixture and its use, it will be sufficient to say that in 1886 a great



Equipment for mixing Bordeaux mixture in a small way. No. 1, lime slacking box. No. 2, stock solution barrel for lime. No. 3, stock solution barrel for sulphate of copper. No. 4, barrel spray pump. No. 5, bucket for dipping and measuring stock solutions.

many men conducted experiments to test the value of the compounds of copper, very few other substances being used, and among them was A. Millardet, professor in the Academy of Science, Bordeaux, France, and to him may justly be given credit for discovering the value and use of the preparation which was destined to prove superior to all fungicides that have been used to this day, and which is now so well known under the name of Bordeaux mixture, and readied made on any farm.

The composition of the "Standard" or 3.6 per cent Bordeaux mixture is as follows:

Copper sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime 4 pounds
Water 22 gallons

This formula was at first extensively used, but it was found that a more dilute mixture would answer the purpose equally well, as it was practically abandoned for the mix-

ture which may now be termed the "Normal" or 1.6 per cent Bordeaux mixture and the following is the composition:

Copper sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime 4 pounds
Water 45 gallons

To Make Bordeaux Mixture.

The "Normal" or 1.6 per cent Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving 6 pounds of sulphate of copper in 32 gallons of water, while in another vessel 4 pounds of lime is slackened in 12 gallons of water; the two liquids are then slowly mixed and the preparation is ready for use.

It is interesting as well as important to know that while Bordeaux mixture is our most valuable fungicide it also possesses a marked insecticide value, as flea-beetles appear to be most easily overcome or driven away by this preparation.

No farm or garden, no matter how small, can be considered fully equipped without a supply of Bordeaux mixture and suitable apparatus for applying it.—Illinois Farmers' Institute.

EXCELLENT FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

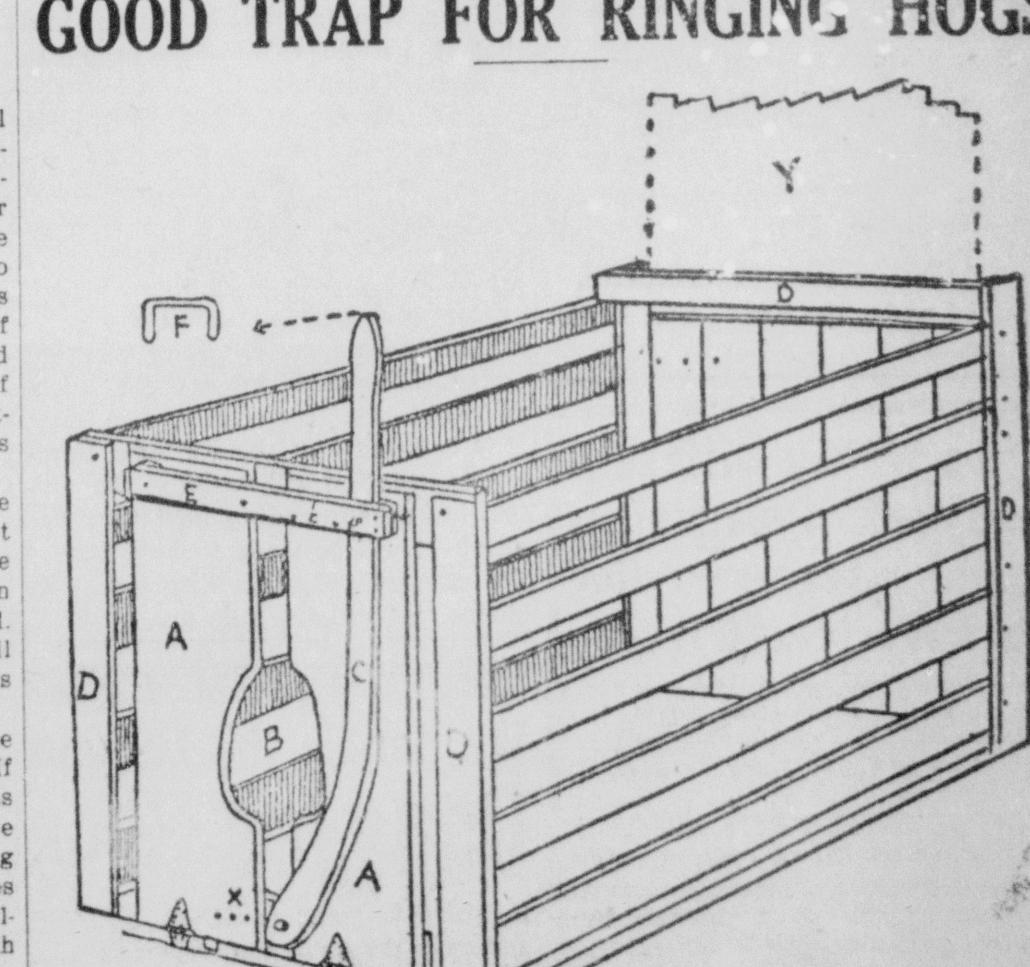
Dried Sugar Beet Pulp is Almost as Valuable as Original Beets—How it is Prepared.

The dried sugar beet pulp is a most excellent feed, and, like silage and roots, more valuable than a chemical analysis seems to indicate. The pulp is almost as valuable, pound for pound, as the original beets from which it comes. The pulp is soaked in water a few hours before feeding. One peck of pulp when soaked will make a good bucket of thick slop. The usual ration for a cow is one peck of the soaked pulp mixed with two quarts of corn chaff and two quarts of wheat bran, fed morning and evening. After this is eaten the cows are given a forkful of mixed hay, with straw at noon. The cows fed this ration give a large quantity of good, rich, well-flavored milk and fatten up fit for the market with four months' feeding. Cows that will come fresh in the early spring should be allowed to go dry at least four weeks before calving. Dry cows can be kept in good, thrifty condition on chaffed cornstalks and oat straw, with one quart of corn chaff to each, made by mixing one pint of corn chaff, one pint of linseed meal and one quart of wheat bran, in addition to mixed feed.

Keep the stables clean, well lighted and ventilated. All stock, cows especially, should be carded and brushed down every morning. Stock cattle and young stock are less liable to have skin diseases if the hide is thoroughly cleaned and kept free from dandruff. A little crude oil rubbed over bare spots on the skin and promote the growth of hair. This oil is excellent for cuts and abrasions. First wash the sore with water and castile soap, wipe dry with a clean cloth and then rub in the oil. Petroleum is better for this purpose than the refined oil as it is less liable to cause irritation.

The oil may be had from any large paint stores for 12 cents a gallon. This oil is excellent for cuts and abrasions. First wash the sore with water and castile soap, wipe dry with a clean cloth and then rub in the oil. Petroleum is better for this purpose than the refined oil as it is less liable to cause irritation. The oil may be had from any large paint stores for 12 cents a gallon.

Good Trap for Ringing Hogs



An excellent and yet inexpensive trap for ringing hogs may be constructed by following the instructions herewith and observing the illustration, which is quite clear:

The frame is constructed with 2x4 inch scantlings (D.D.), at the corners lapped and bolted. The lever C when pulled forward firmly closes the opening and holds the hog firmly.

FALL SHOES

WE ARE now showing all of the newest ideas in Fall Footwear. We are the "REGAL" agents here—their Shoes are famous from coast to coast. Large line of nobby English lasts for the Young Men \$3.50 and \$4.00

FREE ECONOMY
MEN'S OUTFITTING STORE

WALL PAPER
At T. R. CARTER'S
Opposite Interurban Station
No. 17 East Second Street

SPECIALS

1 pound can Salmon 10c Peerless Milk 10c 3 small cans Peerless Milk 15c 2 large cans

Club House Corn Flakes, 2 boxes..... 15c
Jersey Corn Flakes, 2 boxes..... 25c
Search Light Matches, 3 boxes..... 10c
Lenox Soap, 3 bars..... 10c
White Flake Soap, 6 bars..... 25c
5 pound can White Syrup..... 23c
10 pound can White Syrup..... 39c
Swiss Cheese per lb..... 30c
Country Cheese per lb..... 15c
Water Melons 5c, 10c and 15c
Cantelopes, Sweet Potatoes, Celery, Corn, Spanish Onions and Green Beans

MAYES' CASH GROCERY
7 West Second St.
Phone No. 658

CHAS. E. GILLESPIE, M. D.
Practice Limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Fitting Glasses.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.
Andrews Bldg. Phone 245. Seymour, Ind.

Dr. E. D. WRIGHT
Over Laupus Jewelry Store
PHONES: Office 184 Residence 677

Phone 715. Office Hours: 8-12 a. m. 1-5, 7-8 p. m.
DR. G. W. FARVER
Practice Limited to DISEASES of the EYE and FITTING GLASSES
With STRATTON, The Jeweler. Seymour, Ind.

The Kind of Watches WE SELL

are those which are reliable in their performance. Unless it is a good, reliable time piece, we would not care to sell it as our reputation has been built on the kind that keep time. If you are thinking of buying a watch, call and see them, learn our prices. We will save you money, also sell them on the installment plan if you wish to buy that way.

J. G. LAUPUS, Jeweler

Miss Ida Collins has returned from a three weeks' visit in Bloomington.

Miss Sophia Holtzman has returned from a two weeks' visit in Fort Wayne and Aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Blair went to Vallaon Sunday for a short visit with relatives and friends.

Rev. H. Knauff left this morning for Marietta, O. to attend the Central German Conference.

Alvin Ortstadt of Indianapolis spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ortstadt.

Misses Aileen Brown and Joy Joy Hopewell spent Sunday with Miss Hazel Pruden at Cortland.

Miss Nelle Ridlen of Indianapolis, came down Saturday to remain over Monday with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Rogers are at home from Chicago where they attended the Traveling Engineers' Convention.

Mrs. Hattie Lite returned to her home in Indianapolis Saturday after visiting her brother, Ed Jennings and family.

Grant Crabb and family were here from Brownstown this morning on their way to Indianapolis for future residence.

Mrs. August Cordes Sr. and son went to Indianapolis this morning to visit Mrs. John Wilhelm and attend the state fair.

Mrs. Jennie Nowling, Mrs. William Love and Mrs. Clayton Love of Paoli spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wible.

Mrs. Fred Bender and daughter returned to their home in Indianapolis today after visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Bender.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Conley and children returned home this morning from Washington where they have been visiting relatives.

Misses Nelle and Ethel Kennedy, who have been the guests of Mrs. George Thomas, have returned to their home in Brownstown.

Rev. George Rader of Hartsville, former pastor of the local Christian church came this morning to attend the Sunday School picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wilson and son left this morning for their home in Sidney, O., after a visit with her mother, Mrs. R. J. Elliott.

Mrs. Clarence Turnail and children returned to their home in Vallaon after being the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Boas.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Kerckoff returned to their home on Indianapolis this morning after visiting Mrs. J. H. Hopewell and Mrs. Mary Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hustedt and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hustedt motored to Indianapolis Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hustedt.

Miss Iva Paswater, who has been here on an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Krienghagen, has returned to her home in Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Theodore Ridlen and daughter, Miss Margaret Johnson returned home Sunday evening from a week's visit with relatives in Indianapolis and Ambia, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Ell stopped over here Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Laupus on their way home to Jeffersonville from a trip at Stevens Point, Wis.

Misses Dora Rucker and May Stockwell who have been spending their vacation with Dr. and Mrs. N. C. Rucker, returned to their home in Indianapolis this morning.

Mrs. Ruby Clark and daughter, Theodora, went to Indianapolis this morning to spend several days at the state fair. Later in the week they will visit the former's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Lennen, at Gas City.

HAIL STORM INTERFERES WITH MOTORCYCLE TOUR

One Hundred and Fifty Were Scheduled to Arrive Here Sunday, But Only Twelve Came.

A hail storm at Middletown, Ohio, prevented many of the motorcyclists from entering the tour to Louisville which was planned sometime ago. One hundred and fifty entries were filed but only about a dozen of the motorists made the trip.

They reached North Vernon Saturday night and started to Seymour Sunday morning arriving here about 10 o'clock. They said that they were thoroughly enjoying the trip and had found most of the roads in good condition although near Middletown they were somewhat "muddy" on account of the heavy rain. They spent the night at Louisville and returned to Middletown by the way of North Vernon today.

Notice.

All Gas and Electric bills are due the first of each month and must be paid at company's office on or before the fifteenth of the month.

SEYMOUR PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Auto passenger service. Phone 262. Joseph Ackerman. 1314tf

Thousands of Eyes See "Republican Want Ads."

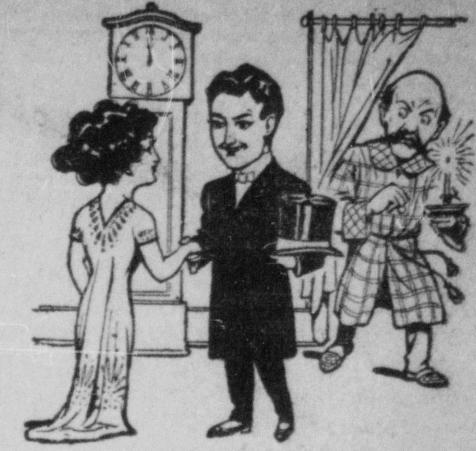
Snaps in Groceries

Saturday or Any Old Time

Search Light or Blue Bird Matches, 3 boxes for...	10c
5c Pet or Peerless Milk, 7 cans for...	25c
10c Pet or Peerless Milk, 3 cans for...	25c
Sweet Potatoes, small measure for...	10c
Watermelons.....	5c to 15c
Sweet Pickles, 2 dozen for.....	15c
Large Sour Pickles, 2 dozen for.....	25c
Fresh Crackers, 2 pounds for.....	15c
Lenox Soap, 3 bars for.....	10c

Peaches, Celery, Bananas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, and other Fresh Vegetables ARE EXTRA FINE

PEOPLE'S GROCERY
PHONE 170



NOW'S THE TIME

for filling up if your coal bin is empty or even half full. It's folly to wait until you have to scrape up the last scuttle from the bottom of the bin. Order now, get the benefit of the lowest prices and run no risk of delay on account of earlier orders.

Raymond City at \$4.00 a Ton.

Phone 4.

Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Co
Exclusive Agents

Big Values

—IN—

TOILET SOAPS

5 cents a cake

The Racket Store



WE ALWAYS SHAVE CLOSE
on prices and make it plain that we always give you a square deal. The better grades of lumber are better grades of lumber are continually advancing in price, but our large stocks and extensive facilities enable us to hold the cost to you down pretty well. Still, we give you the best qualities and finishes.

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL CO.
419 S. Chestnut St.

TEETH

22kt Gold Crowns	\$5.00
Gold Fillings	\$2.00 and Up
Silver Fillings	75c and Up
Set of Teeth	\$8.00

Dr. R. G. Haas
DENTIST. 7 1/2 West Second Street.

PRESSING BUSINESS

It is a part of our business to Clean and Press Men's and Women's Clothes. By a process of Steaming and Cleaning we renovate your cloths and make them look as good as new. Our charges are reasonable.

D. DeMatteo
Phone 468. One Door East of Traction Station

PRESCRIPTIONS

Are given special attention here. We always have a fresh supply of Drugs.

Geo. F. Meyer
Phone 247. 116 S. Chestnut St.

Sturdy Clothes For The School Boy

School Suits for boys of all ages. We have them for the careful, fastidious boy and for the rough-and-ready fellows, who require something as tough as leather. All good wear resisting materials—every suit well made—the kind of suits that has made our Boys' Clothing Department so popular.

A SPLENDID LINE OF EXTRA KNEE PANTS.

Black Cat Stockings for Boys and Girls—the best school hosiery made.

Thomas Clothing Co.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE

"TLL DIE TRYING."

Somebody blundered, and as a result the Omaha fast mail, going nearly a mile a minute, crashed into the Denver limited at Western Springs, and thirteen persons were killed and many wounded.

Engineer Bronson of the fast mail died in his cab with his hand gripping the reverse lever.

Lying in the hospital, his face twitching with pain, Fireman Crane told how Bronson died.

He said:

"We got no warning until we were within about 150 yards of the limited. Then some one flagged us, and at the same time a couple of torpedoes were exploded."

"It was foggy. Before we knew it we had crashed into the Denver train. Bronson died at the throttle. When he saw death ahead he turned to me and said:

"Train ahead. I don't think I can stop her. I'm going to die trying."

"Well, he died that way. He stayed right in his seat with his hand on the reverse lever."

Somebody blundered.

Make your roadbed as level as a par floor, build your cars of steel, put semaphore towers every half mile, use every safety appliance known, and yet—somebody may blunder.

You cannot insure the perfect working of the mechanism of the human mind.

In this dreadful wreck somebody blundered. It was not brave George Bronson, though now he is dead they are trying to throw part of the responsibility on him.

He died trying.

Could any man die better than that? Could death find a fitter time to snatch away a mortal than in such a moment?

Could a brave souled man go into the presence of his Maker on instant call in a better way?

"I'll die trying."

George Bronson's life was as dear to him as yours is to you. He loved his dear ones there in Burlington as you love your own, but he loved his duty more!

He is but one of the great army of railroad men, who live always in the presence of death and duty, who, when the clear call comes to them on the instant, calmly push aside all thoughts of self and loved ones and die trying.

To all such heroic souls and to the intrepid soul of George Bronson, engineer, ball and farewell!

NOTICE

Of Registration of Voters of September Session, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the registration board of each voting precinct of Jackson County, in the State of Indiana, will hold the September Session thereof on Friday, September 6, 1912, in each precinct and at the following places, namely:

The places for holding the September session in the ten precincts in this township are as follows:

Jackson Township:

Precinct No. 1, Residence of Nancy White, No. 525 N. Ewing St., Seymour.

Precinct No. 2, at Residence of Mr. McGovern, No. 511 East Third St., Seymour.

Precinct No. 3, at Burkart Building, No. 6 East Second St., Seymour.

Precinct No. 4, at Residence of Henrietta Mann, No. 222, Cor. High and Bill Sts., Seymour.

Precinct No. 5, at Residence of Anna Ulm, No. 27 West Brown St., Seymour.

Precinct No. 6, at Residence of F. W. Bahner, No. 322, Cor. Laurel and Pine Sts., Seymour.

Precinct No. 7, at office of H. P. Miller, No. 20 South Walnut St., Seymour.

Precinct No. 8, at Residence of Louis Auffenberg, No. 607 West Brown St., Seymour.

Precinct No. 9, at Residence of Wm. Railing, No. 324 West Second St., Seymour.

Precinct No. 10, at Office of Jas. A. Willey Livery Barn, West Third St., Seymour.

Driftwood Township:

North precinct at Vallonia School House.

South precinct at residence of Sherman Sneed.

Grassy Fork Township:

East Precinct at Dr. Herrod's office, Tampico, Ind.

West precinct at Barber Shop, Tampico, Ind.

Brownstown Township:

Precinct No. 1, at Office of Schneider's Poultry House, Ewing, Ind.

Precinct No. 2, at West Room Mrs. Lizzie Lahrman's Residence, Ewing, Ind.

Precinct No. 3, at South Room Mrs. Geo. Hamilton's Business Block, Brownstown.

Precinct No. 4, at Brodhecker's Room on North Side Walnut St., Brownstown.

Precinct No. 5, at East Room True-Blood Hotel, Ewing.

Washington Township:

Budleytown precinct at Brethauer's

Shoe Shop, Dudleytown.

Redding Township:

Rockford Precinct at Rockford School House.

Reddington Precinct at Glasson's Store, Reddington.

Vernon Township:

Crothersville Precinct at Silence Barber Shop, Crothersville.

Bethany Precinct at Greger's Store Room, Crothersville.

Uniontown Precinct at Uniontown School House, Uniontown.

Hamilton Township:

Cortland Precinct, at Cortland School House, Cortland.

Surprise Precinct at Surprise School House, Surprise.

Carr Township:

Medora Precinct, at Medora.

Sparksville Precinct at Sparksville, Owen Township.

East Precinct, at Residence of J. E. Tanner, East Side Sugar St., Clearspring.

West Precinct, at Residence of Geo. W. Hanner, West Side Sugar St., Clearspring.

Salt Creek Township:

Freetown Precinct, at Freetown School House, Freetown.

Houston Precinct, at Houston School House, Houston.

Maumee Precinct, at Henry Lutes' Store Room, Maumee.

The statute provides that:

"Every voter of the precinct is required to register at a session of the board."

If he fails to register at its September or October session he will have no right to vote at the November election.

This 24th day of August, 1912.

H. W. WACKER,
Auditor Jackson County.

Nineteen Miles a Second

without a jar, shock or disturbance is the awful speed of our earth through space. We wonder at such ease of nature's movement, and so do those who take Dr. King's New Life Pills. No gripping, no distress, just thorough work that brings good health and fine feelings. 25 cents at The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

Republican Convention.

The Republican county convention will be held in Seymour on Tuesday, September 10, 1912, and will be called to order at 1 p. m. The delegates to the county convention will be chosen by the Republicans in the several townships on Saturday, September 7. Each township will be entitled to one delegate and one alternate delegate for every twenty votes cast for Otis Gulley in 1910. The Republicans of each township are called to meet in mass convention at time and place designated below to select their delegates.

Brownstown township—Place of meeting, Brownstown, time 1:30 p. m., delegates 9; alternates 9.

Carr township—Place of meeting Medora; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 6; alternates 6.

Driftwood township—Place of meeting Vallonia; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 6; alternates 6.

Grassy Fork township—Place of meeting, Tampico; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 4; alternates 4.

Hamilton township—Place of meeting, Cortland; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 6; alternates 6.

Jackson township—Place of meeting, Seymour; time 7:30 p. m.; delegates 37; alternates 37.

Owen township—Place of meeting, Clearspring; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 5; alternates 5.

Redding township—Place of meeting, Walnut Grove; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 4; alternates 4.

Salt Creek township—Place of meeting, Houston; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 4; alternates 4.

Vernon township—Place of meeting, Crothersville; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 10; alternates 10.

Washington township—Place of meeting, Dudleytown; time 1:30 p. m.; delegates 3; alternates 3.

Total number of delegates to be chosen 94; alternates 94.

The Republicans are all urged to attend both the township convention on Saturday, September 7, and the county convention on Monday, September 10. A good speaker, probably one of the candidates on the state ticket, will address the county convention.

GEORGE PETER,
County Chairman.

Glorious News

comes from Dr. J. T. Curtis, Dwight, Kan. He writes: "I not only have cured bad cases of eczema in my patients with Electric Bitters, but also cured myself by them of the same disease. I feel sure they will benefit any case of eczema." This shows that what thousands have proved, that Electric Bitters is a most effective remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the tressure. Price 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed by The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

Philadelphians are carrying whisky in their walking sticks. That is a better place for it than the alimentary canal.

In their spare moments tennis players should make fine records bashing files.

The lover of hot weather should be perfectly satisfied.

RATS.

It is doubtful if anybody will dispute the general agreement that rats are noxious creatures. Nobody wants them around, says the Philadelphia Press. They are voracious, they are destructive, they are dirty—they are a nuisance generally wherever they congregate. They plague the farmer whose feed bins they invade; they gnaw holes where there ought not to be any holes; to men below decks they constitute one of the few drawbacks of life at sea; to women who encounter them in dark corners at home or abroad they are a source of terror, though not necessarily of danger. In short, they are unquestionably one of life's pests, serving no useful purpose—useless, or at best superfluous, even as scavengers, for they prefer good food to bad and thus play a not unimportant part in boosting the cost of living. They sustain life and health at the expense of their betters. Therefore from the standpoint of social economy, to say nothing of the public health and comfort, to exterminate them is a public as well as a private duty. There are amply good and sufficient reasons for warring against rats. They ought to go. As has been fully demonstrated in the past, they perform no useful service any more than do flies, an equally pernicious pest. But apparently they are not so grievous a menace to health as some have feared. And if that is a fact it is a comfort, because throughout the history of man's supremacy in the animal kingdom he has never been able to circumvent, much less exterminate, the rat.

If he fails to register at its September or October session he will have no right to vote at the November election.

This 24th day of August, 1912.

H. W. WACKER,
Auditor Jackson County.

PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED EARTH ROAD.

Home Course

In

Road Making

VI. — The Construction and Maintenance of Earth Roads.

By LOGAN WALLER PAGE,
Director Office of Public Roads,
United States Department
of Agriculture.

Copyright by American Press Association, 1912.

THREE are about 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the United States, not including the roads in Alaska and our island possessions. In other words, we have enough earth roads in this country to reach around the earth at the equator eighty times, and, what is more, a very large percentage of these roads will remain as earth roads for a long time to come.

Our earth roads cannot be made to take the place of gravel or macadam, but with proper construction and adequate maintenance they can be greatly improved, and this can be accomplished without any considerable outlay of money. Good earth roads are within

make satisfactory culverts. The first will soon decay, and the latter is liable to break unless it is very carefully laid. Stone or concrete culverts are the best and cheapest in the long run. The main things to bear in mind in building culverts are that they should have sufficient capacity to quickly dispose of the maximum flow of rainwater and that they are given sufficient fall to keep themselves clean. Increased fall also increases the capacity, but if much fall is given the spillway should be paved and the outlet and intake protected with suitable wing walls.

All material subject to decay, such as sod, grass or weeds and vegetable mold, must be carefully excluded. The aim must always be to build a road way as solid and impervious to moisture as possible. Water from every source, surface or underground, must be got rid of. Except in sandy or very arid regions, water is the great enemy of earth roads.

The earth road can best be crowned and ditched with a reversible road machine or scraper and not with picks and shovels, scoops and plows. One road scraper with suitable power and operator will do the work of many men with picks and shovels and do it better. The road scraper should be used when the soil is damp, so that the soil will pack and bake. If it is worked dry it takes more power to operate the machine, and, furthermore, dry earth and dust retain moisture and quickly rut after rains.

Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the road by constant travel in one place, which prevents storm water from flowing into side ditches, retaining it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can usually be entirely eliminated by a judicious use of the split log drag.

The price of good roads is eternal vigilance in maintenance. This is perhaps even more true of earth roads than any other. The rains and melting snow soften the surface more or less, and passing traffic forms ruts and depressions. These, if allowed to remain, will retain more water at the next rain, and more mud and deeper ruts and larger depressions will be formed. It is self evident, therefore, that the main thing in maintaining heavy soil roads must be to keep the drainage good. For this purpose there is nothing which equals the split log drag or other similar devices.

The principle of the action of the drag is simply this: The clays and most heavy soils will puddle and set very hard if worked when wet. The drag is essentially a puddling machine. After each rain and while the earth is still plastic, but not sticky enough to adhere to the drag, one or two trips up and down the road are made with the drag. Only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and depressions and smooth over the surface with a thin layer of plastic clay, which packs very hard, so that the next rain, instead of finding ruts and depressions in which to collect, runs off, leaving the surface but little affected.

The time and labor involved in keeping an earth road properly dragged are small. Five dollars per mile per year seems to be about the average cost in the middle states. The essential requisite is that the work shall be done at the time it is needed. This is the point which seems hardest to impress on the average man. The little attention the earth road needs must be given promptly and at the proper time if the best results are to be obtained.

We have become so accustomed to the old habit of doing our road work at our convenience that we can hardly force ourselves to realize that anything else should be even suggested. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that we will never have anything like improved earth roads until

the elimination of one or two steep hills on a line of road will frequently enable horses to draw three or four times as much to market as they could draw on the old road. It takes approximately four times as much power to draw loads on 10 per cent grades as on a level.

The earth road should have at least six hours of sunshine each day. Brush and trees which impede the drying action of the sun should be removed. The southern and western exposures should be as complete as possible. With gravel and macadam roads this is not so necessary, as a certain amount of moisture is needed to keep down the dust.

But comparatively few of our earth roads have been dignified by any improvement which could be termed construction. To expect a good earth road where none has ever been built is like expecting a harvest from ground which has never been tilled. An earth road must be built, just as a macadam or



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CHAPTER II.

Wherein Is Told Something of Elnora's Family History.

DOWN the long corridor alone among hundreds, down the long street alone among thousands, out into the country she came at last. She sat on a log and began to sob in spite of her efforts at self control. At first it was physical breakdown, later thought came crowding. She must go home to feed chickens, calves and pigs, wear calico and coarse shoes and pass a library with averted head all her life. She sobbed again.

"For pity's sake, honey, what's the matter?" asked the voice of the nearest neighbor, Wesley Sinton, as he seated himself by Elnora. "There, there," he continued, smearing tears all over her face in an effort to dry them. "Was it so bad as that, now? Maggie has been just about wild over you all day. She's got nervous every minute. She said we were foolish to let you go. She said your clothes were not right and that they would laugh at her! What do you mean?"

"Nothing," said Wesley Sinton soothingly. "Nothing, honey. That was just one of them fool things a man says when he is trying his best to be wise. You see he loved him mightily, and they'd been married only a year, and what she was loving was what she thought he was. She hadn't really got acquainted with the man yet. If it had been even one more year she could have borne it and you'd have got justice. Having been a teacher, she was better educated and smarter than the rest of us, and so she was more sensible like. She can't understand she was loving a dream. So I say it might do her good if somebody that knew could tell her, but I swear to gracious I never could. I've heard her out at the edge of that quagmire calling in them wild spells of hers off and on for the last sixteen years and imploring the swamp to give him back to her, and I've got out of bed when I was pretty tired and come down to see she didn't go in herself or harm you. What she feels is too deep for me. I've got to respectin' her grief, and I can't get over it. Go home and tell your ma, honey, and ask her nice and kind to help you. If she won't, then you got to swallow that little lump of pride in your neck and come to Aunt Maggie, like you been a-comin' all your life."

"Don't mention clothes, Uncle Wesley," sobbed Elnora. "I don't care now how I look. If I don't go back all of them will know it's because I am so poor I can't buy my books."

"Now, that is what I call spunk, Elnora. Downright grit," said Wesley Sinton. "Don't you let them laugh you out. You've helped Margaret and me for years at harvest and busy times. What you've earned must amount to quite a sum. You can get yourself a good many clothes with it."

"Don't mention clothes, Uncle Wesley," sobbed Elnora. "I don't care now how I look. If I don't go back all of them will know it's because I am so poor I can't buy my books."

"Oh, I don't know as you are so poor," said Sinton meditatively. "There are 300 acres of good land, with fine timber as ever grew on it."

"It takes all we can earn to pay the tax, and mother wouldn't cut a tree for her life."

"Well, then, maybe I'll be compelled to cut one for her," suggested Sinton. "Anyway, stop tearing yourself to pieces and tell me. If it isn't clothes, what is it?"

"It's books and tuition. Over \$20 in all."

"Humph! First time I ever knew you to be stumped by \$20, Elnora," said Sinton, patting her hand.

"It's the first time you ever knew me to want money," answered Elnora. "This is different from anything that ever happened to me. Oh, how can I get it, Uncle Wesley?"

"Drive to town with me in the morning and I'll draw it from the bank for you. I owe you every cent of it."

"You know you don't owe me a penny, and I wouldn't touch one from you unless I really could earn it. For anything that's past I owe you and Aunt Margaret for all the home life and love I've ever known. I know how you work, and I'll not take your money."

"Just a loan, Elnora; just a loan for a little while until you can earn it. You can be proud with all the rest of the world, but there's no secrets between us. Is there, Elnora?"

"No," said Elnora. "There are none. You and Aunt Margaret have given me all the love there has been in my life. That is the one reason above all others why you shall not give me charity. I won't touch your money, but I'll win some way. First I'm going home and try mother. It's just possible I could find secondhand books, and perhaps all the tuition need not be paid at once. Maybe they would accept it quarterly. But, oh, Uncle Wesley, you and Aunt Margaret keep on loving me. I'm so lonely, and no one else cares."

Wesley Sinton's jaws met with a click. He swallowed hard on bitter words and changed the thing he would have said three times before it became articulate.

"Elnora," he said at last, "if it hadn't been for one thing I'd have tried to

Brushwood road tax will eat up all we've saved in years. Where the land tax is to come from I don't know. It gets bigger every year. If they are going to dredge the swamp ditch again they'll just have to take the land to pay for it. I can't, that's all."

Elnora again smiled that pitiful smile.

"Do you think I didn't know that I was funny and would be laughed at?" she asked.

"What can we do, Wesley?"

"Funny!" cried Mrs. Comstock hotly. "Yes, funny—a regular caricature," answered Elnora. "But there's always two sides. The professor said in the algebra class that he never had a better solution and explanation than mine of the proposition he gave me, which scored one for me in spite of my clothes."

"Well, I wouldn't brag on myself."

"That was poor taste," admitted Elnora; "but, you see, it is a case of whistling to keep up my courage. I honestly could see that I would have

girl, torn to pieces sobbing. Her courage always has been fine, but the thing she met today was too much for her. We ought to have known better than to let her go that way. I ought to have gone in and seen about this school business. I'm no man to let a fatherless girl run into such trouble. Don't cry, Maggie. Get me some supper and I'll hitch up and see what we can do now."

"Come on, now, let's get home," he said.

with the experienced clerk, and when at last Wesley found her she was loaded with bundles, and the glint of other days was in her beautiful eyes. Wesley carried some packages also.

"Come on, now, let's get home," he said.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Remarkable Sworn Statement of a New Brunswick Druggist.

Have sold your Swamp-Root for twenty-eight years and have known its valuable curative properties for the past twenty years. For kidney, liver and bladder troubles, I have never known a single case where it has failed to relieve and cure. Right in my own household Swamp-Root cured my wife of catarrh of the bladder, while it cured me of liver and bladder troubles.

Numerous cases have come under my personal observation, which has made me very enthusiastic about recommending Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root to anyone suffering from kidney, liver and bladder troubles, and I have the greatest confidence in its merits. Have never heard any customers who have given Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial speak of it in the highest terms. Yours respectfully,

JOS. F. BRADLEY, Druggist,
172 Hamilton St., New Brunswick,
N. J.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, A. D., 1909.
JAS. H. VAN CLEEF, Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Seymour Daily Republican. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.



I haven't a cent, and can't get one!"

take legal steps to make you ours when you were three years old. Maggie said then it wasn't any use, but I've always held on. You see, I was the first man there, honey, and there are things, you see, that you can't ever make anybody else understand. She loved him, Elnora. She just made an idol of him. There was that cozy green hole, with the thick scum broke and two or three big bubbles slowly rising that were the breath of his body. There she was in spasms of agony and beside her the great heavy log she'd tried to throw him. I can't ever forgive her for turning against you and spoiling your childhood as she has, but I couldn't forgive anybody else for abusing her. Maggie has got no mercy on her, but Maggie didn't see what I did, and I've never tried to make it very clear to her. You be a patient girl and wait a little longer. After all, she's your mother, and you're all she's got but a memory, and it might do her good to let her know that she was fooled in that."

"It would kill her!" cried the girl swiftly. "Uncle Wesley, it would kill her! What do you mean?"

"Nothing," said Wesley Sinton soothingly. "Nothing, honey. That was just one of them fool things a man says when he is trying his best to be wise. You see he loved him mightily, and they'd been married only a year, and what she was loving was what she thought he was. She hadn't really got enough of it!"

"Oh, but I haven't!" hurried on Elnora. "I just got a start. The hardest is over. Tomorrow they won't be surprised. They will know what to expect. I am sorry to hear about the dredge. Is it really going through?"

"Yes. I got my notification today. The tax will be something enormous. I don't know as I can spare you, even if you are willing to be a laughing stock for the town."

"I have had two startling pieces of news today," said Elnora. "I did not know I would need any money. I thought the city furnished the books, and there is an out of town tuition also. I need \$10 in the morning. Will you please let me have it?"

"Ten dollars!" cried Mrs. Comstock. "Ten dollars! Why don't you say a hundred and be done with it? I could get one as easy as the other. I knew what you would run into! But you are so bulldog stubborn and set in your way I thought I would just let you try the world a little and see how you liked it!"

Elnora pushed back her chair and looked at her mother.

"Do you mean to say," she demanded, "that you knew, when you let me go into a city classroom and reveal the fact before all of them, that I expected to have my books handed out to me? Do you mean to say that you knew I had to pay for them?"

Mrs. Comstock evaded the direct question.

"Anybody but an idiot mooning over a book or wasting time prowling the woods would have known you had to pay. Of course, I knew you would come home blubbering! But you don't get a penny! I haven't a cent, and can't get one! Have your way if you are determined, but I think you will find the road pretty rocky."

"Swampy, you mean, mother," corrected Elnora. She arose white and trembling. "Perhaps some day God will teach me how to understand you. He knows I do not now. You can't possibly realize just what you let me go through today, or how you let me go, but I'll tell you this. You understand enough that if you had the money and would offer it to me I wouldn't touch it now. And I'll tell you this much more. I'll get it myself. I'll raise it and do it some honest way. I am going back tomorrow, the next day and the next. You need not come out. I'll do the night work and hoe the turnips."

It was 10 o'clock when the chickens, pigs and cattle were fed, the turnips hoed and a heap of bean vines was stacked by the back door.

Wesley Sinton walked down the road a half mile and turned in at the lane leading to his home. His heart was hot and filled with indignation. He had told Elnora he did not blame her mother, but he did. His wife met him at the door.

"Did you see anything of Elnora, Wesley?" she questioned.

"Most too much, Maggie," he answered. "What do you say to going to town? There's a few things has to be got right away."

"Where did you see her, Wesley?"

"Along the old Limberlost trail, way

girl, torn to pieces sobbing. Her courage always has been fine, but the thing she met today was too much for her. We ought to have known better than to let her go that way. I ought to have gone in and seen about this school business. I'm no man to let a fatherless girl run into such trouble. Don't cry, Maggie. Get me some supper and I'll hitch up and see what we can do now."

"Come on, now, let's get home," he said.

with the experienced clerk, and when at last Wesley found her she was loaded with bundles, and the glint of other days was in her beautiful eyes. Wesley carried some packages also.

"Come on, now, let's get home," he said.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Remarkable Sworn Statement of a New Brunswick Druggist.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LESS DRINKING BY SOLDIERS

British Generals Agree That the Best Fighting Is Done by Soldiers Who are Abstainers.

The changes that a century has wrought in respect to the use of strong liquor were illustrated during the recent meeting here of the Royal Army Temperance association, which now has 67,433 members, of whom 38,405 are in the Indian army, says a London correspondent of the New York Sun.

According to the figures presented there are now 28,880 total abstainers in the British army and 2,795 in the temperance section. Earl Roberts said a great change had come over the mortality of the army in India since the days when it was the custom to provide every soldier with "a tot of arrack" every morning.

Earl Curzon recalled that in 1813, when the peninsular war was in progress, the duke of Wellington's forces was "a drinking if not a drunken army." The idea then was that the hard drinking man was the best fighting man and there was a direct ratio between whisky consumed and courage displayed. The duke himself while extolling the bravery of his men deplored their drunkenness and social vices.

Nowadays all recognize that the old idea was a ludicrous fallacy. Every general who had commanded troops in the last quarter of a century would say that the best marching army and the best fighting army was a sober army.

CONSUMERS WALKED IN REAR

Liquor Men's Parade Is Headed by Wholesalers on Horses and Drivers in Carriages.

Two old pals met on the street. "I saw you in the liquor men's parade, Tuesday," said one of them.

"Oh, yes."

"Now you tell me about it. Who were those fellows in front on horses?"

"Why they were the wholesalers."

"Well, who were those fellows in carriages—the fellows in plug hats, smoking big black cigars?"

"They were the distillers and brewers."

"Who were those men walking—the ones with white plug hats, white coats and gold-headed canes?"

"They were the retailers."

"Who were those fellows that brought up in the rear?"

"Fellows with cauliflower noses and fringe on their pants—the crowd I was with?"

"Yes."

"Oh, they were the customers."—Denver Post.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN KANSAS

Man Who Sells Intoxicants is an Outlaw and Lands in Jail or in the State Penitentiary.

In speaking of the liquor traffic in Kansas, Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the department of agriculture of Kansas, said:

Those who have homes in Kansas live in a state where the man who sells intoxicants, thereby encouraging drunkenness, poverty, crime and the making of more drunkards out of the rising generation, is an outlaw. When convicted, lands in jail or on the rockpile, and if found guilty a second time, goes to the state penitentiary.

The youth of Kansas has his eyes fixed far above the horizon of the saloon, and you can raise your boy in Kansas without the temptation of the saloon, its ally, the gambling house and dens of shame, which in every part of the world are the haunts and plotting places of assassins, hold-ups and professional criminals generally.

Eliminate the Bar.

"The elimination of the American bar would prove the greatest step against intemperance in the United States," declared Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the noted Jewish rabbi and scholar, in an address in Chicago recently. "If there is any institution in any land that is offensive," says the doctor, "it is the American bar. It is an American invention that has been adopted by no other country."

Endearing Names.

That must be a discredited thing if its own friends cannot speak of it with respect. What do drinking men and patrons of the bar call alcoholic liquors? Booze, bug-juice, rat poison, ten-rod lightning, embalming fluid, hell's broth, kill-me-quick, and red-eye!

A Harmless Jug.

Dr. Tying met an emigrant going west. On one of the wagons there hung a jug with the bottom knocked out. "What is that?" asked the doctor. "Why, it is my Taylor jug," said the man. "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked the doctor again. "I had a son in General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the general always told him to carry his whisky jug with a hole in the bottom, and that's it. It is the best invention I ever met with for hard drinkers."

Repels Attack of Death.

GIVES THE LIE TO WITNESSES

Roosevelt Pays Respects to Penrose and Archbold.

AN UNQUALIFIED FALSEHOOD

In These Terms the Colonel Places in His Ananias Club the Men Who Said He Knew of Standard Oil Contributions—In a 15,000-Word Statement Former President Gives His Side of the Famous Contention.

New York, Sept. 3.—The letter which he has sent to Senator Clapp, chairman of the senate committee investigating campaign contributions before which Senator Penrose and John D. Archbold charged that Col. Roosevelt had been party to the soliciting and accepting of Standard Oil campaign contributions in 1904, has been given out by the colonel. Mr. Roosevelt almost at the opening gives the lie in these words:

"As regards the statement of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold that with my consent or knowledge Mr. Bliss asked the Standard Oil people for \$100,000 or any other sum, or received such sum from them, it is an unqualified falsehood."

Further on Colonel Roosevelt compares Senator Penrose to a grafting policeman, and adds: "His language is precisely the language that might be used by a blackmailing police officer in a big city in advising the keeper of a law-breaking liquor saloon or a gambling house to contribute liberally, because they might incur 'hostility in certain quarters.' If this language were proved against the policeman he would be removed from the force, as it is admitted by the senator he should be removed from the senate." Mr. Roosevelt promises that there shall be full publicity of contributions in his primary campaign last spring.

"I wish to emphasize the fact," he continued, "that the testimony of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose in this matter is an attack on Mr. Bliss, who is dead, and is also unwittingly the severest possible reflection on themselves; but it is in no sense any attack on me except in so far as they assert that the dead man said that I knew of his request for money from them. I do not believe that Mr. Bliss said this any more than I believe their accusation that Mr. Bliss deliberately tried to blackmail the Standard Oil. But please keep in mind that this is an assault on Mr. Bliss and not on me."

After a sweeping denial of knowledge or consent to any of the steps in the transactions as set forth by the two witnesses, he pays a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. Bliss, but adds that of course he could not say whether Mr. Bliss had asked for or had received the money.

Further to prove that his skirts are entirely clean in the matter, although the skirts of others might not be so clean, Mr. Roosevelt quotes from what purported to be an interview with Cornelius N. Bliss, published in the New York Herald of Dec. 24, 1911. In this Mr. Bliss is quoted as correcting Edward H. Harriman's assertion that in 1904 he received word of the desperate state in New York from Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Bliss said that he conveyed that information to the railroad man. He discusses the situation and the steps taken to raise the \$200,000. At the conclusion of the interview there are these questions quoted in the Roosevelt letter, which apparently further involved Mr. Bliss:

"Then the president had nothing to do with the raising of the money?"

"Answer—"Not once in the conference of the committee was there any suggestion that he was doing it. The only thing that Mr. Roosevelt had to do with such matters was to issue orders that money was not to be accepted from this or that person. His orders were ignored, as it was recognized that this was something about which he must not interfere, and I brooked no interference."

The letter to Senator Clapp, which is about 15,000 words long, goes into the colonel's correspondence with Chairman Cortelyou of Oct. 26 and 27, in which it is ordered that the \$100,000 from the Standard Oil company be returned at once, although the sum is not mentioned, all of which was just after the time that Alton B. Parker had first made his charge that the Republican nominee and his chairman were obtaining money from the great corporations in an active way. It sets forth in full the various White House statement of the night of Nov. 4, in which Judge Parker is castigated for accusing Mr. Cortelyou and the nominee of holding up corporations. The often printed Harriman correspondence is reprinted in full. Incidentally a paragraph is injected to give the colonel an opportunity to praise William R. Hearst for his public service of high importance, and Mr. Hearst is requested to publish everything he has of the Archbold letter files. The last part of the letter is taken up with third party propaganda and a tribute to George W. Perkins. The colonel goes on record as being against the limitation of contributions to \$500 or \$10,000. He does not think the amount of the money has anything to do with improper use or purpose.

"We are anxious to have the help of honest men of means," he says.

MISS HELEN V. BOSWELL.

President of National Women's Republican Association.



REBELS OFFER NO OPPOSITION

No Apprehension Felt Concerning Our Forces.

BATTLE RUMORS ARE SCOUTED

Despite Continued Reports From Central American Sources of the Killing of Marines or Bluejackets in Nicaragua, the State Department Has No Confirmation of Such Rumors and Attaches No Importance to Them.

Panama, Sept. 2.—Reliable information from Managua, received here, is to the effect that two American marines have been shot and killed in Nicaragua.

Washington, Sept. 2.—According to the latest dispatches at the state department from Admiral Southerland in command of the American forces in Nicaragua, telegraphic and railroad communication between Corinto and Managua are still interrupted. It is expected, however, that Commander Terhune, who with 500 men is opening the railroad to Managua and repairing the telegraph lines to the capital, will have reached that city by tonight.

So far as is known the rebels are offering no opposition to Terhune and his men, and there is no apprehension felt here for the life of a single marine or bluejacket, despite rumors emanating almost daily from Central American sources of American loss of life.

The narrative published in a New York newspaper, insinuating that Secretary Knox has manipulated the Nicaraguan forces and the attitude of the state department solely in the interests of certain Americans, residents in Pittsburgh and having concessions in Nicaragua, were contemptuously rejected at the state department.

The district concessions which are made the basis of the attack on Mr. Knox were granted by Zelaya, the dictator-president. This concession was, after Zelaya was overthrown, referred to the mixed claims commission appointed after the revolution, which was to attempt to disentangle the nation's affairs. The commission ruled that \$650,000 was owing to the Nicaraguan government on these concessions. So far as is known the concessionaries have never fulfilled their part of the bargain, by which they were to retain control of certain portions of their great commercial privileges. There the matter, it is stated, now stands.

SANK TOGETHER

Three Men, Excellent Swimmers, Are Drowned in Mill Pond.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 2.—S. Henry Waldon, fifty years old, a sawmill employee, and George McClain and Mitchell Upkins, colored, raft tenders, were drowned in Pigeon creek near the mill where they were employed. The three men went out in skiff and Waldon attempted to "duck" the negroes. He overtook a short distance east of Seymour before she had taken any of the aid.

The train was a palace car train consisting of ten sleeping cars enroute back to Chicago and the south with their freight of families of the rich who have been spending the latter part of the summer in the northern woods. Only one sleeper was drenched and the passengers there suffered only slight injury. The dead: C. Puhin, conductor, Green Bay; George Marks, brakeman; Carroll Bennett, baggage-man; Stewart C. Sheldon, express messenger; John Jones, engineer, all of Green Bay; W. S. Calkins, Shawano, passenger; Alexander Sheels, mail clerk, Clintonville.

Booth Memorial Services.

New York, Sept. 2.—A memorial service in honor of General William Booth, founder and first commander of the Salvation Army, who died in London on Aug. 20, was held in the big hall at the army's national headquarters in West Fourteenth street Sunday afternoon, and at the same hour the same hymns and the same sentiments were expressed at similar services in almost every city and town throughout the world where the army boasts of an organized corps of soldiers.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Severe fighting between the soldiers and police in the native city at Tientsin is reported.

Stories are in circulation in connection with the high cost of food, that the poor people of Germany are killing and eating dogs.

The reischtag shortly will be asked to sanction a project for a German air fleet along lines which will enable a steady expansion of the navy.

President Forras's First Message.

Panama, Sept. 2.—The national assembly met Sunday afternoon and proceeded at once to the election of officers. Ciro Urrila was elected presiding officer. President Forras's first message was then received and read.

A Reno Divorce For Dodge.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 2.—Phillip T. Dodge, lawyer, wealthy clubman, and a man of large financial import on two continents, was granted a decree of divorce here on the ground of desertion.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has equipped 612 engines with special apparatus, consisting of pumps and hose attached to switching engines regularly used in yards, for use in case of fire.

After a cessation of three weeks, the earthquakes which for three months rocked the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, almost daily, have begun a new performance and another panic of the inhabitants is on in full force.

Twenty thousand people witnessed the dedication of a monument erected five miles east of Elmira, N. Y., to commemorate the victory of General John Sullivan and his army of 5,000 over the Indians of the Six Nations, Tories and British regulars.

Generally fair, not so warm.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Clareene Spear went to Indianapolis this morning to bring back a car for the McCoy-Thompson garage.

L. A. Hornady left Sunday for Indianapolis where he will spend this week at the state fair. The Smith Agriculture Company of which he is general manager for Southern Indiana, will have a demonstration at the fair.

Mrs. O. H. Montgomery went to Hanover Saturday for a short visit with Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Montgomery. Judge Montgomery accompanied her as far as Osgood and he delivered a political speech there Saturday evening.

While swimming near Indian Mound, George Roemmle stepped on a piece of broken glass and cut his ankle and foot quite badly. The wound bled quite freely and his foot is very sore today. While he is not able to walk, his injuries are not regarded as serious.

The John C. Grob Company is building a new ware room on St. Louis avenue. The structure will be a two story building with a deep basement. A frame building formerly used by the firm was torn down to make room for the improvement.

A water tank for a clover hulling outfit driven by William White broke down on Chestnut street this morning. The wheel caught on the rail of the interurban track and went down under the heavy weight. A car was delayed for a short time until Street Commissioner Isaac Burrell and several bystanders succeeded in clearing the track.

After purchasing a bottle of ear-bolite acid, Miss Minnie Tidd informed her relatives that she intended to commit suicide and started towards Reddington where she declared that she intended to carry out her purpose. Some of her relatives feared that she might take her own life and started in pursuit and she was overtaken a short distance east of Seymour before she had taken any of the aid.

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Dr. L. B. Hill experienced quite a peculiar accident with his automobile this morning while driving on South Chestnut street. One of the rear wheels caught on a rail of the interurban track and in turning his machine to free it, the auto shot over on the sidewalk and ran against the Rosenfield building. One door in the entrance was broken from the hinges by the machine. The headlights on the machine were damaged and one fender was slightly broken.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Governor Wilson will speak twice in Buffalo on Labor day.

The Democratic national campaign book, just issued, extends over 434 pages.

Charlotte Ives, the actress, confirms the report of her betrothal to Antonio Scotti, the baritone.

Mrs. Sarah Sypher is held without bail at New York on a charge of killing her three children with illuminating gas.

The American Institute of Criminologists urges the uplifting of human society by the sterilization of habitual criminals, and the insane.

James McManus, a twenty-one-year-old consumptive, at Philadelphia, shot and killed his nineteen-year-old wife and then committed suicide.

The American Arctic company, which has been operating a mine at Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, turned out last year 25,000 tons of excellent coal.

It is denied at the Vatican that an American cardinal has been created. It is added that the creation of an American or any other cardinal is not in prospect.

It is expected that 120,000 persons from all parts of the world will participate in the various ceremonies of the Eucharistic congress, which opens at Vienna on Sept. 7.

A dispatch from Sofia represents the popular demand there for a war with Turkey as so urgent that any frontier incident or further outrage in Macedonia would provoke it.

A farmer residing about three miles from Waddington, N. Y., in tearing down an old building on his farm found in the cellar a quantity of gold coins amounting to about \$30,000.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., president of the New York board of education, has been appointed as special guardian for John Jacob Astor, the infant son of Mrs. Madeline Force Astor.

A New York syndicate has purchased 15,000 acres of land at the mouth of the Crazos river for the purpose of building there a new city and port which they hope will rival Galveston and New Orleans.

American exports of automobiles have increased over thirty fold in the last ten years, according to figures of the bureau of statistics. They now amount to \$30,000,000 as against less than \$1,000,000 a decade ago.

Generally fair, not so warm.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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WANTED Women to cane chairs. We deliver chairs to your home and call for them when finished. Apply to office of Seymour Woodworking Co. a17dtf

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FOR SALE—Five room house, summer kitchen, basement, good water, plenty of fruit, 2 1/4 acres, ground high and dry, just outside north corporation line. Address W. L. C. Box 54, Seymour, Ind. s1d

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FOR SALE—Baby carriage good as new. Inquire here or telephone 541. a13d&wtf

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Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robt. Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max.	Min.
Sunday, Sept. 1	85
Monday, Sept. 2	94

SOCIAL EVENTS.

BIRTHDAY.

The children of Mrs. Margaret Lester gave her a very pleasant surprise Sunday at her home at 419 E. Third St. in honor of her eighty-third birthday anniversary. All of her six children were present and the affair was most enjoyable. The guests came with well filled baskets and an elegant dinner was served at the noon hour.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Dan Lester, of Louisville, Mrs. James Mohr, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Sita St. Claire, Mr. and Mrs. James Lester and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lester and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Eldridge.

FAMILY REUNION.

A reunion of the Mrs. Nancy Birt family was held here Sunday at the home of Mrs. Margaret Kindred on Central Avenue.

Those from a distance were Mrs. Nancy Birt, Mrs. Dora Lay and daughter of Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. George Birt of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. William Birt and children of Pueblo, Colo., and Miss Mollie Anderson, of Louisville.

VISITED CAMP.

Misses Ethel Rottman, Luella Toms, Lois Reynolds, Marguerite Miller, Irene Hunsucker, Margaret McDonald, Albert Walters, Phil Cordes and Ray Thomas spent today at the camp at Tanglewood where the high school boys are camping.

PICNIC.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Abell and children, Mrs. Clyde McGowan and Mrs. Emma Zimmerman and daughter, Gertie, spent Sunday at Fairview Cabin on White River. They enjoyed a very pleasant picnic outing.

AUTO PARTY.

John Roeger, Stanley Switzer, Miss Hattie Roeger, Miss Helen Galbraith motored to Hope Sunday and were accompanied home by Miss Mary Lee Galbraith and Miss Margaret Coffeen.

The Republican national committee issued the 1912 campaign textbook today. One hundred and fifty pages shorter than the book of four years ago, the new textbook deals comprehensively with all questions likely to arise during the campaign. It leads off with President Taft's speech of acceptance and then contrasts the Republican and Democratic platforms, laying special stress on the tariff planks. A Democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only," it is asserted, means the eventual death of all protection. Much space is given to the Taft administration and the President's struggle with the Democratic house. Also the Taft administration's prosecution of the trusts is dwelt on at length.

Everyone reads the Want Ads.

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High Grade Mill Work

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